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A Primer of Logic. HENRY BRADFORD SMITH. Pulaski, Va. H. D. Smith and Brothers. 1917.

Mr. Smith's "primer" is an instance of the application of a modern and rigorous method to the old problem of the formal treatment of the syllogism, immediate inference, and sorites. The theory is developed without reference to application and with regard only for the formal properties of the elements with which it deals. If the theorems of logic represent the rules for demonstration in science (which might condemn the logician to humble observation of the scientist at work) this book is concerned rather with the logic of logic itself. In it the Aristotelian logic is treated as a special case of a more general logic and is distinguished by special postulates as the geometry of Euclid is distinguished from the non-Euclidean geometries.

In the formal solution the four orthodox categorical forms, (1) All *a* is *b*, (2) No *a* is *b*, (3) Some *a* is *b*, (4) Some *a* is not *b* are replaced by four forms in which the predicate is quantified, *viz.*, (1) All *a* is all *b*, (2) Some *a* is some *b*, (3) All *a* is some *b*, (4) No *a* is *b*. Among these forms are established three relations: "worse than," "doubly worse than," "trebly worse than," after the fashion of Sir William Hamilton's "better" and "worse" relations. By means of these relations, which are defined by their use in a complete exposition of the true and false propositions into which they enter, the author makes it possible to express symbolically the rules for the deduction of the moods of immediate inference and syllogism.

The presentation of the theory has been made pedagogical rather than methodical and much of the theory is developed in the groups of exercises following each chapter. This has led in one case to an apparent ambiguity. It is not clear (p. 19) whether the "worse" relation is established by definition or postulate.

An appendix contains a very satisfactory discussion of method and a full account of the relations between the classical logic and the special categorical forms that are treated in the text.

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JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

MIND. April, 1917. *The Meaning of "The Universe"* (I): C. E. HOOPER. – Defines the universe as "the totality of real thought-objects, considered under the four related aspects, namely, Space, Time, Natural Characters, and Natural Causation. Explains the